

the genus *Choiropotamus*, which is characterized by the males being furnished with a large bony protuberance on each side of the face, about middle distance between the end of the nose and the eyes; both sexes have elongated, rapidly attenuated ears, ending in a pencil of long hairs; the tail is thick, long and placed high up the back.

The position of the tail and the lengthened form of the ears at once distinguish these animals from the true Pigs (*Sus*), which always have a slender tail, and small, hairy, rounded ears.

The *Choiropotami* are confined to Africa, while the species of *Sus* have only hitherto been found in the European and Asiatic quarters of the world.

The Camaroon Wart Pig, *Choiropotamus pictus*. Uniform red brown; the face, forehead, ears, and some large blotches on the legs black; the edge of the ears, whiskers, streak over and under the eyes, and a continued, rather crested streak along the middle of the back, pure white.

*Hab.* The Camaroon River, West Africa. A male.

This is immediately known from the *Choiropotamus larvatus* of South Africa by the brightness of the colour, the latter being black, whitish washed, white on the side of the face, with a large black spot under the eyes. *Sus Koiropotamus* of Desmoulin without the protuberances on the face is the female of this species; the African Hog of Daniel's 'African Scenery,' t. ii., being the adult male.

XXVIII.—*Description of Sauresia, a new genus of Scincidæ from St. Domingo.* By J. E. GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

THIS genus is described from a specimen brought from St. Domingo by M. Salle intermixed with other reptiles. Though imported by a French collector and bought from Paris, I do not find any description of it in the second part of the Catalogue of Lizards lately published by M. Dumeril and his nephew M. Auguste Dumeril, which contains the species of this family.

It belongs to the well-marked tribe of *Diploglossine*, characterized by the hard, minutely striated scales; but it differs from all the genera of that tribe at present known, in having very weak feet with only four rudimentary toes, being in fact the representative of the genus *Seps* in the other tribes, and forming a good passage between *Diploglossus* and *Ophiodes*.

**SAURESIA.** Body and tail cylindrical elongate; limbs four, short, weak, far apart; toes 4.4, anterior toes very short, two middle longest, subequal, interior shorter; hinder very unequal,

interior very short, indistinct, second longer, third longest, fourth moderate, far back. Scales rather thick, broad, 6-sided, longitudinally striated. Rostral plates rounded, erect; supranasal plates two pair; frontal plates two, anterior broad, 6-sided, posterior elongate, 6-sided; superciliary shields 3·3. Ears open, rounded; nostril lateral; loreal shield 3·3; lower eyelid opaque, with a series of erect band-like scales.

*Sauresia sepsoides*. Gray brown (in spirits), with a broad dark brown streak, edged above by a narrow pale line on the upper part of each side of the body and tail.

*Hab.* St. Domingo.

**XXIX.**—*Some Account of a Dredging Expedition on the coast of the Isle of Man during the months of May, June, July and August 1852.* By T. C. EYTON, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

HAVING been staying at Douglas, Isle of Man, for a period of nearly four months during the past summer, and having a small yacht, I have been out dredging, chiefly from off Douglas Head to Maughold Head, weather permitting, pretty constantly during that period; it may not therefore be uninteresting to the readers of this Magazine to know what the products have been, more especially to those who may follow me over the same ground. Professor Forbes has investigated the fauna of the sea off the island, but his labours have been confined chiefly to the S.W. coast, while mine, on the contrary, have been on the N.E. side of the island. The beds I have been working upon extend nearly continuously from about a mile and a half off Douglas Head to Maughold Head; the depth varies from 16 to 27 fathoms. The greatest portion of the bottom is covered with Nullipore; on some portions scarcely a live shell is found; other parts, especially off Douglas Head, Laxey Point and Maughold Head, abound in scallops and oysters; the former are chiefly dredged by the fishermen to set the deep sea line with, and furnish an excellent bait for many kinds of fish, especially haddock. The fishermen generally bait their lines with the scallops obtained the first haul, while the dredge is down for another, throwing the shells overboard, which will account to a certain extent for the large number of dead shells on the beds. The following is a list of the fish I observed while on the island:—

The Haddock, *Morrhua Æglefinus*, Cuv. Taken with the long lines; is in best season in the winter and spring.

The Cod, *Morrhua vulgaris*, Cuv. Taken in the same manner as the last.